property, and the best-disposed men are often ballied by the difficulties of the work. He did not think it would do to say that the Indianapolis & Vincennes road should not be taxed because it falls behind from \$125,000 to \$200,000 every year. It occupies a valuable right of way, does business every day and should and will pay something. There is one difficult problem to solve, and another was the determining of just how much tax it was right a railroad should pay in Indiana, when such road is an interstate line and earns considerably more money in States other than this.

EARNINGS FROM OUT THE STATE. Is it right, he inquired, that Indiana should assess earnings made without her borders. Portions of the roads outside the State had a value far in excess of the parts in the State. The Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis road, for example, he said, was once a valuable property. It had in former years a monopoly of the business between Louisville and Indianapolis and paid dividends of 15 per cent. a year. Competing lines had sprung up, however, the road's receipts had fallen off and it had been several years since the road paid a dividend. Some years the Pennsylvania had advanced money to pay the interest on its bonds, but it was now doing a little better and was paying its fixed charges. Is it right, he asked, that roads should draw money from prosperous, well-populated communities and distribute the money over less favored portions? Mr. Brooks referred to the valuable interests of the Fort Wayne road at Chicago, where, he said, it occupied right of way worth nearly a million dollars a mile. The fourteen miles of right of way in Chicago, he believed, was worth from \$12,000,000 to \$14,000,000, because it cost that much. A four-track line in a city of over a million inhabitants was, he said, a valuable property. The company also owned large areas of land in the heart of Chicago, 280 or 290 acres in all, which cost immense sums of money. Indiana had no point that compared to Chicago in importance to his line. In Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio the line also cost much more to build, because of the nature of the country, which was hilly, when northern Indiana was almost a dead level. The average earnings, last year, of the Indiana division of the Fort Wayne road from Crestline to Chicago were \$21,000 a mile, while those of the Pittsburg division from Crestline to Pittsburg were \$32,000. The increased traffic of the line east of Crestline was caused by conditions with which Indiana had nothing whatever to do. Half a dozen feeders contributed in coal and ore freights to these increased earnings, and not a ton of that freight, he said, ever sees Indiana. From that source is derived very largely the \$22,000 a mile earnings, and he wanted to know if Indiana had any right to claim a share of what she never sees. "We don't claim it," replied the Gov-

"Then further discussion on that point is unnecessary," blandly remarked Mr. Brooks, and he dropped the subject. He did not believe it just to assess a railroad for taxation by what it cost or by the par and market value of its securities. Referring to the cost of a road he said that in its construction a railroad company was guilty of the same negligence and subject to losses by reason of mistakes of employes e same as experienced in enterprises of individuals. Superfluous work, costing thousands of dollars, is often the result of having in its employ an incompetent en-gineer and the road may cost much more than it should have done. The same is true regarding every form of human investment. The construction of a railroad is attended by a waste and loss which should not enter into its tax-able value. What it cost originally or what it could be reproduced for he thought not a fair valuation for taxation. A road's earnings outside the State where its value for taxation is being considered cannot. he thought, justly be taken into account. The Fort Wayne has property in four States, and should be taxed on the value of that property separately and distinctly, and not upon a common basis. Property valuable in one State may not be valuable in another, and the same is true of portions of a State. It may be productive in one part and non-productive in another.

BONDS AND STOCKS. He held that a road's bonds and stocks might bear no relation to its cost or value. The actual earnings approach nearer to being a fair basis for taxation, but even in this respect mistakes are liable to be made, unless the board is familiar with the manner in which a railroad makes up its accounts. The Fort Wayne, he said, was leased about twenty-two years ago by the Pennsylvania, and during that time the latter company had improved it vastly, issuing capital stock meanwhile to meet the cost of such improvements. Other companies, which he forebore to mention, made betterments in their roads and charged them to expenses, so that words net earnings mean thing in one case and a totally different thing in another. Therefore, unless the commissioners understand a road's system of book-keeping, they cannot have any idea of its real earnings. The capital stock of the Fort Wayne road is \$3,000,000, and superadded to that stock is the Pennsylvania Company's guarantee, which insures 7 per cent. interest, even if the Fort Wayne never earned a cent. There is an element which reflects value upon this stock and with which the traffic of the States through which the road runs has nothing whatever to do. The wealthiest corporation in the world guarantees a perpetual interest of 7 per cent. Fort Wayne stock is now 157, but Mr. Brooks held that, for the reasons just given, its market value was not a fair test of its value for taxation. Going to the other extreme, he said that nobody wanted Wabash stock at any price, and if it was put upon the market at one-tentli, one-sixth, or one-fourth of its capital it would find no purchasers. The bond or stock basis, therefore, he declared was utterly wrong and fallacious, and could not fairly enter into an estimate for tax-ANNUAL NET INCOME.

Mr. Brooks urged in conclusion that there was no better, wiser or juster basis for taxation than the annual net income of a railroad property for a period covering a series of years. He did not regard it as fair to take a single year and make that the basis. The year 1890, for instance was almost without precedent as a prosperous one for railroads. Such a basis is not used in estimating their interests for taxation. A farmer, he said, would repel with indignation an attempt by the board to tax him as heavily on a poor year as on one preceding, which had been good. Because he had bountiful harvests and made much money one year, that could not fairly be made a standard for the following year's appraisemenwof his farm. Another point treed by Mr. Brooks was that railroad property should not be increased for taxation in greater proportion than farming which is appraised every six years. In the eight northern Indiana counties through which the Fort Wayne road runs, he claimed that the farm lands showed an increase in taxable values this year of from 15 to 17 per cent. only, or from \$85,000,000 to \$100,000,000. The railroad property, he held, should be subject to no greater proportion of increase. He filed with the board a statement to verify this claim regarding the eight counties in ques-The statement, he said, was taken the records in those counties and could be authenticated very readily from them. There was some discussion over these figures, after which the board adourned for dinner.

After the three bankers had been disposed of in the afternoon, so far as the commissioners were concerned, the Governor resumed his place at the head of the table and Mr. Gwin hunted up his chair. The board gave fifteen minutes to L. A. Williamson, president of the Wells County Bank, of Bluftton, who explained why the \$39,000 assessment of that institution should not be increased, as contemplated by the board, to \$45,000, the amount of the capital stock.

F. D. Raymond, secretary and treasurer of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern railroad, told the commissioners that the idea of taking the cost of property as an index of its value was a fallacy. In tones of regret he cited the fact that his road had, upon the assumption that the Chicago dressed-beef millionaires were going to move their vast interests to Toleston, this State, purchased land at that place for \$80,000, which was not now worth \$20,000. He urged the board to take that into consideration when appraising the twenty-one miles of railroad belonging to the company in Indiana. They would have to pay taxes on land worth probably one-fourth of the amount for which it was returned by the assessor. The road's rolling-stock was as good as the average, being three years old, and the track was in very fair condition. He

State so soon. It would have been wiser to have waited until business justified it. The earnings on the Indiana portion of the road were so ridiculously small that he said he was almost ashamed to give the board the tigures. It cost them 65 per cent. of the earnings to operate the road, and the net earnings were just \$400 a mile, out of which to pay taxes and the interest on the bonds. He urged the board to reduce the road's assessment, which is higher than in Illinois, where it cost more to build and is far more remunerative. The Indiana assessment, last year, was \$8,200 per mile on main and side-track and rolling-stock.

BRANCHES DO NOT PAY. W. H. Lyford, general solicitor of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road, a boyishlooking attorney but who has ably represented that road and its branches before the State Board of Equalization for several years past, asked that the valuation of the branches be lowered. He said he had been laboring for four or five years to get it reduced and thought the board should cut it down this year despite the general feeling that property should be raised all around of Evansville, organized under the State for purposes of taxation. He devoted most of his argument to the unremunerative process as that to which Mr. Malott was branch roads operated by his company. The first of these referred to by Mr. Lyford was the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago, which road he thought should not be assessed more than the Terre Haute & Logansport, which he regarded as a fair competitor and which was last year appraised at \$4,500 a mile on its main track, against \$6,000 for the first-mentioned road. He urged that the total assessment on this line be reduced from \$11,000 for main and side-tracks and rolling-stock per mile to \$7,500. The Indiana Block-coal road, he said, was merely a twelve-mile coal branch, with no passenger business, and really should not be assessed more than a first-class side-track. He asked that the track be appraised at \$2,500 and the rolling-stock at \$1,500 per mile, as against a total assessment last year of \$6,500 per mile. The Chicago & Indiana Coal road had very little passenger business, was poorly graded, and a hard road to operate. Its earning capacity was small.
After Mr. Lyford had concluded his statement the board went into executive session

and shortly after adjourned. Just prior to going into executive session Dr. Van Vorhis urged the board to take some action compelling the Indianapolis Belt-railroad Company to make a return of its property for taxation. He claimed it had not done so, and added that its franchise was worth from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

BANKERS REFUSE TO ANSWER. Messrs, Malott, Doherty and Decker Fined

and Ordered Sent to Jall. The feature of the afternoon session, in fact of the day, was the disposition of the the three bank cases in accordance with a pre-arranged programme. Quite a large number of bankers and attorneys were present when the board convened, soon after 2 o'clock. There was half an hour's delay owing to the necessity of an executive session, at which Commissioners Matthews, Walker and Henderson attempted to bring the Governor and Commissioner Gwin into line on the little formality. Both were obdurate, however, contending that whole proceeding was illegal, refusing to lend themselves to it. Arguments were vain, the two commissioners refusing to yield an inch from the stand they took in the beginning, that the board could not, according to law, make any such arrangement with the bankers. After it was found to be a hopeless case the Governor withdrew and went across to his own office, while Commissioner Gwin sought a remote corner of the room and gazed sadly out of the nearest window. Commissioner Matthews took the chair, called the board to order in open session, and the three bankers, who had agreed to be offered up as sacrifices for the good of the cause, were brought in. The chairman was provided with a copy of the questions and answers agreed upon by Attorney general Smith for the State and Addison C. Harris for the bankers, and the latter also held a copy. Volney T. Malott, president of the Indiana National Bank, of this city, was the first man to face the legal ordeal. He was sworn and was asked and answered the usual preliminary questions relative to his name, residence and business. After this necessary formality the chairman asked what was the aggregate amount of the individual deposits held by the Indiana National Bank April 1, 1891, and was told by Mr. Malott that it was

about \$2,700,000. "Give me the amount of money held on deposit by said bank on the 1st day of April, 1891, belonging to any depositor," said the chairman.

"Before answering the question," said Mr. Harris for Mr. Malott, reading from his type-written copy, "I respectfully ask the board whether there is any appeal, complaint, cause or proceeding of any kind pending now before this board or elsewhere to assess the property of said bank or any depositor therein or to revise the tax-list of said bank or any depositor therein?"

"No." replied Chairman Matthews. "W are exercising the power of discovery."

"Then I decline to answer, under advice of my counsel," said Mr. Malott.

"Give me the amount of personal property, other than money, held by you as custodian and agent, on the first day of April, 1891, such as notes, stocks, bonds or other property of value belonging to any depositor," was the next question in order, and the chairman read it in a perfunctory

"Before answering the question," said Mr. Harris for Mr. Malott, "I respectfully ask the board whether there is any appeal complaint, cause or proceeding of any kind pending before this board or elsewhere to assess any depositor or revise his tax list in any manner? He was told there was none and again, under advice of counsel, Mr. Malott de-

clined to answer. "For the purpose of ascertaining what, if any, money on deposit in your institution belonging to persons, firms, companies or or otherwise, from the tax duplicate of Marion county, you will please give this board a list of the names of your depositors on the first day of April, 1891," requested

Chairman Matthews, scanning his copy of the proceedings closely.

"I most respectfully decline to give such list, Laving just been informed by the board that no appeal, complaint, suit or proceeding is here pending before this board or elsewhere to assess or revise the tax list of any depositor of said bank," answered Mr. Harris for his client. "For the purpose above indicated, give a list of depositors on the 1st day of April.

1891, with the several amounts of moneys to their credit on that day." persisted the temporary head of the commission. "I decline," said Mr. Malott, "to give either the names of my depostors or the several sums standing to their credit, respectively, on the 1st day of April, 1801, either for taxes or for any other purpose, because I am informed by the board that there is no appeal, complaint, suit or proceeding now pending here or elsewhere to

assess or revise the tax list of any depos-"Likewise, give us the names of all persons who have property other than money. such as notes, stocks, bonds, jewelery, or other property of value, by said Indiana National Bank held as custodian on the first day of April, 1891, and the several amounts, with a description and value of such property," Mr. Matthews continued with unrufiled demeanor.

"I decline to answer your question for an examination of the books and papers of said Indiana National Bank," returned the latter's president.

"Would you, as its president, be able to furnish to this board the information asked for in the foregoing question?" inquired the chairman. "I would not."

"You are now commanded to produce such books and papers of the Indiana National Bank for the inspection of this board as will fully afford the information herein sought to be obtained, and which will discover the names of said depositors of the Indiana National Bank on the first day of April, 1891, and the several amounts to their credits; also such books as will show the names and a description of their property of value held by said bank as custodian and agent on said day," read Mr.

Matthews firmly and decidedly "As president of said bank I decline to produce any of its books or papers for the inspection of this board for an purpose," answered Mr. Malott quietly.

This ended the proceedings, which had anything but the air of a trial, though it might be imagined from the foregoing that

moved that it be the sense of the board that Volney T. Malott, because of his refusal to appear and answer the questions above propounded, and give the information thereby sought, he be held in contept, and a fine of \$500 be assessed against him, and that he stand committed until the fine be paid or replevied. The formal order of the board

is as follows: Therefore, it is considered and ordered by the State Board of Tax Commissioners that Volney T. Malott, on account of his refusal to appear and answer questions, and his disobedience to the order of this board, be and hereby is fined in the sum of five hundred (\$500) dollars, and it is further considered by this board that Volney T. Malott stand committed in the jail of Marion county, Indiana, until said fine be paid or re-

Mr. Malott did not appear to be at all depressed by the ominous words, "Marion county jail," and rose from his chair smiling and apparently glad that the first steps in the important proceedings had been

Hugh Doherty, president of the Stude-baker Bank, of Bluffton, a private institution, and Philip C. Decker, vice-president and acting president of the German Bank, of Evansville, organized under the State subjected, with the same result. Each man

fined \$500. The Attorney-general at first said a \$500 bond would be sufficient, but afterward concluded that to avoid any suggestion of irregularity it better be raised to \$1,000, or double the amount of the fine as is customary in other cases. As one case, probably that of Mr. Doherty, will be at once appealed to the Marion Criminal Court, and habeas corpus proceedings begun in the other two, only one bond is necessary. A. C. Harris signed the bond, and the bankers, their attorneys and most of the specta-tors departed, having no further interest in the board's session.

Estimated Tax Values. E. M. Johnson, deputy county auditor, estimates that the value of Marion county real estate under the new appraisement will be \$112,000,000, as against \$78,000,000 last year. He says the increase on personal property will be fully as great as on real he would have a better chance to

Appointments by the Governor. The Governor has appointed Capt. David E. Beem, of Spencer, and Sylvester Johnson, of Irvington, members of the board of trustees of Purdue University. He has also appointed John G. Dunbar, of Greencastle, a member of the world's fair commission, vice Capt. John Worrall, resigned, and appointed Dr. Elwood Smith, of Mount Ver non, a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners.

E. & W. STRIKE SETTLED

General Manager Bradbury and His Men Finally Reach an Agreement.

All Will Return to Work at Once, and a New Schedule of Wages Will Be Submitted in Five Days-No Discharges to Be Made.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 25.-No attempt was made to-day to run freight trains on the Lake Erie & Western railway. General Manager Bradbury and other officers had a consultation with Sheriff Gaddis, who went into office to-day, and they wanted the Sheriff to protect them in operating the road. He replied that he would act upon any affidavits filed against disturbers and arrest the men, but he could not assist in operating trains. This was not satisfactory to the road.

This afternoon the officers and strikers' committee had a conference, and as a result the strikers met to-night and left the matter entirely in the hands of their committee. If the committee says go to work, they will do so; if not, they will stay out, LATER.-General Manager Bradbury and the strikers reached an amicable agreement at 11 o'clock to-night on the following terms:

First-The men all return to work at the same pay received before they struck. Second-The company agrees to re-em-

Third-The company, within five days, is to submit a new schedule of wages to the

Fourth-The company dismisses the suit

in the United States court. Fifth-No discharges to be made because of the strike, the men to go at once to work J. A. Patton, who came here from Chicago to aid the road, was this afternoon fined \$27.90 for assaulting a man who was trying to coax some of his men from him. Another man who came here to run trains was beaten by strikers.

Short Strike on the Fort Wayne Brauch. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 25. -Yesterday morning the freight men on the Fort Wayne branch of the Lake Erie & Western road yielded to the persuasions of the committee representing the strikers sent here to induce them to join in the fight, and went out for an hour or so, but repenting of their actions, and fearing dismissal from the company's employ, they returned to work, and trains were moving regularly over that road to-day. There are but four trains daily over that branch, and there would be little difficulty in filling the places of the strikers in the event they should go out. The matter is still in doubt, however, and it is believed that in case of a persistent fight they will join in the strike and tie up the entire system.

Beginning to Affect Business.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TIPTON, Aug. 25 .- The strike on the Lake Erie & Western road is beginning to be felt by the business men and laborers here. The business men are having most of their goods shipped in by express. One man sent a team to Indianapolis that brought back a load of groceries. The elevators are full and overflowing with grain, and unless shipments can be made soon will have to stop buying. The Coleman heading factory has partly shut down and laid off a number of workmen, not being able to ship dressed heading.

To Be Tried for Contempt. D. O. Quivey, of Lafayette, on affidavit filed by David S. Hill, general superintendent of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, has been ordered to appear before Judge Woods, of the federal court, this morning. at 10 o'clock, and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for having violated an order of the court entered on the 22d inst. The charge that Quivey is called to answer is that of interfering with the running of trains.

Clark Woodman's Affairs in Bad Shape. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 25.-It begins to look as if there was additional ground for belief that Clark Woodman, who was found dead in the Grand Pacific Hotel, in Chicago, committed suicide, in spite of the verdict of the coroner's jury. The developments of to-day indicate that his financial affairs were not in the best of shape at the time of his death. Attorneys for the United States National Bank brought suit against the Woodman-Ritchie Company to recover \$30,000 on some promissory notes executed last fall and long past due. The notes were executed by Clark Woodman, president of the company, and were unsecured. It is understood that other suits for large amounts will be brought in a day or two. Mr. Woodman's will was filed in the Probate Court to-day. The will is a very brief one. It was executed Aug. 9, the day before Mr. Woodman started on his fatal trip, and bequeaths all his property to his wife.

"Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other cause, track was in very fair condition. He might be imagined from the foregoing that and is for sale by druggists in every part of the thought the company had made a great it resembled one in some remote degree at world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's made by State President Frank B. Spiese to the state of the series world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's and Dr. E. P. Murdock. of Chicago, lieuten-world. Be sure and ask for Mr

NO FIGHTING YESTERDAY

Neither of the Chilian Armies Ready to Let Loose the Dogs of War Again.

General Canto Realizes He Cannot Take Valparaiso by Direct Attack and Is Maneuvering for a Change of Position.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 .- The following dispatch appears in the Herald this morning: VALPARAISO, Chili, Aug. 25 .- Neither of the armies now confronting each other along the eastern shore of Valparaiso bay seems disposed to renew hostilities just at present, and outside of some desultory and unimportant skirmishing there was no fighting to-day.

As near as can be learned the commanding generals of the two armies are watching each other closely and maneuvering for position. General Canto, it is generally believed among the people here familiar with warfare, has realized the fact that it is well-night impossible to capture Valparaiso by a direct attack along the lines he apparently had in view when he commenced the attack at Vina Del Mar Sunday and was unsuccessful. It is altogether probable, therefore, he will change his plans of attack by making a detour back into the country, in order gain a position from which make a direct attack on the city without exposing his troops more than is absolutely necessary to the fire from the heavy artillery in the forts, and which will in some measure neutralize Balmaceda's superiority of numbers. Canto is generally conceded to be a wary general, as well as a determined fighter, and if this is his plan of operations it may be several days before the armies again join bat-

President Balmaceda and his officers are not novices in the art of war, and do not propose to allow the insurgents to take a trick unless they earn it. He is strengthening his army as much as possible and there is an impression that his idea is, if possible, to shut off the enemy's line of retreat to his ships before he gives battle, and then he hopes to give him a crushing blow which will wipe him out of existence and thus end the rebellion. This appears to be about the situation, and until one or the other of the commanders has got into the position for which he is striving it is probable that there will be no hard fighting.

The city was quiet to-day. All business and traffic are suspended, and the people here find little to think about but the probabilities of the coming battle.

LIBERAL CHURCHMEN WIN.

Radical Faction of United Brethren Defeated in Court After a Long and Bitter Contest.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Aug. 25.-Judge Stewart to-day rendered his decision in the long-contested equity suit between the Liberal and Radical factions of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. This contest grew out of the adoption of a new constitution at the General Conference in York in 1889. A portion of the church objected to the clause permitting members to unite with secret societies. They withdrew from the conference, organized another and termed themselves the Radicals. The contest for the church property at once began and in several portions of this and other States it became a furious struggle for supremacy. At Greencastle, Franklin county, blows were resorted to, the church barricaded and all manner of strategy resorted to to gain possession. Finally it was decided by the heads of both conferences to make this a test case and it was tried in the Franklin county courts. Some of the best legal talent of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the latter State having the large publication house of the church, were employed. Thousand of pages of evidence were submitted and the expenses ran into thousands of dollars.

To-da udge Stewart rendered his de cision. . ne main objection urged by the Radicals was that the vote on the adoption of the new constitution was not properly taken, and that it was not passed by a twothirds vote. Judge Stewart, in a long explanation, reaches the conclusion that these objections were not well founded; that all the actions of the General Conference regarding the adoption of the new constitution were valid, and in full accordance with the powers delegated to it. He concludes that the church at Greencastle has violated none of the conditions under which it holds its property, and that accordingly the title remains in the Liberals, who are connected with the legitimate church. Decrees are entered restraining the Radicals from in any way interfering with the church property. The radicals will take the case to the Supreme Court.

WILL CHANGE THEIR RITUAL.

Sons of Veterans Will Provide for Civic and Military Degrees-Addresses at Camp Webb. MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 25.-The sessions of the Grand Commandery Sons of Veterans have been devoted entirely to routine business, conducted in executive session. The proposed changes in the constitution and ritual have absorbed a good deal of attention, but are still unsettled, though it is practically certain that the military and civio features will be divorced and the military degree made optional. The com-mandery continued its session this after-noon, but the local G. A. R. men undertook, to demonstrate their interest in the order and its convention by visiting Camp Webb, at Minnehaha, in numbers. The proceedings were quite informal, and were participated in by the visiting camp, by the old soldiers from the State Soldiers' Home, close by, and by the Grand Army posts. Short addresses were made by Past Grand Commander John P. Rea, Department Commander Charles D. Parker, of St. Paul, and

The report of the ritual committee was finally submitted to the commandery and provoked a lively discussion. It provides for two degrees—a civic and a military—and for a number of changes in the ritual. The report was at first adopted, but this action was subsequently reconsidered and the report is still before the commandery. There is little doubt of its ultimate adoption, however, in substantially its present shape. The Ladies' Aid Society, which is to the order what the Relief Corps is to the Grand Army, has been in session during the day. The society has 216 camps and 5,000 members, and is recognized and encouraged by the Sons of Veterans.

Color Line in the Camp of Patriotic Sons. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 .- The National Camp Patriotic Order of Sons of America opened here this morning. An address of welcome to the delegates was made by Mayor Stuart, which was responded to by George P. Smith, of Chicago, national president of the order. Addresses were also made by State President Frank B. Spiese order. The business of the camp to-day was mainly in the line of organization for the work it has in hand. At the afternoon session a hot discussion of the color question, which it was expected

would not be taken up by the assembly until to-morrow, was unexpectedly precipitated by a resolution asking the privileges of the floor for Stephen B. Gibson, president of Washington Camp, No. 795, of this city, one of the colored camps excluded from the national organization by the action of the National Camp held at Boston last October, when, by changing the wording of the constitution, membership in the order was limited to white persons. The amendment by which the exclusive term white is to be excluded from the constitution of the order was presented by Frank H. Spiese, of Tamaqua, State president of the Pennsylvania organizations and chairman of the constitutional committee, who is a vigorous champion of the colored camps. After much wrangling the convention decided to make the amend-ment the special order for 10 o'clock to-mor-

At this point the warm feeling rampant in the convention manifested itself on the motion of Chairman Frank Spiese, asking that at to-morrow's session Stephen B. Gibson be granted the floor for the purpose of showing why colored men should also be accorded the privileges of the order. The motion was vigor-ously opposed by Joseph Williams, of Denver, who said he was opposed to admitting any one to the assembly who was not a member duly accredited to the present cou-

Delegate George F. Taylor, of New York, said, "I am decidedly opposed to striking out the word white from the constitution. I shall vote against it. If you strike out that word 'white' you will never get a camp in any of the Southern States.

"This is not a question of color," interrupted Professor Channells, a Pennsylvania delegate; "this is simply a question of courteously according a privilege to a brother in good standing."
H. T. Currier, of Chicago, a member of the constitutional committee presenting the proposed amendment de-clared that he did not believe in the proposed amendment and wanted the assem-bly to understand the amendment was simply a majority report of the committee. The discussion was continued by T. E. Baker, L. W. Johnson, Dr. E. P. Murdock, and others. After a good bit of parisying it was finally decided to allow Mr. Gibson to take the floor to-morrow and speak on behalf of his colored brethren.

PROCTOR FOR SENATOR

The Secretary of War Tendered the Seat Vacated by George F. Edmunds, of Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 25 .- Hon. Redfield Proctor has received the following letter from Governor C. L. Page:

"Dear Sir—After careful consideration of all names suggested I have decided to ap-point you United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon.
George F. Edmunds. Primarily, I deemed it
my duty to satisfy my judgment as to what
selection would best promote the welfare
of Vermont and the whole country. I have at the same time felt that I was acting largely in a representative capacity; that if not doing injustice to my judgment I could meet the wishes of a large majority of the people of Vermont, and it would be a duty and a pleasure to do so. I have, with considerable care, sought and received personally, by letter, the views of prominent Vermonters in every county of the State. The result of my investigation leaves no doubt as to my official duty. If, therefore, on the 1st day of November, next, it should be incumbent on me to fill the vacancy referred to, I propose to tender you the appointment. I inform you of my decision at this time not only because I believe you should have reasonable notice of my intention, but, having reached the conclusion above, I cannot see that the public good would be subserved by further discussion. With much respect, I am yours truly, "CARROLL S. PAGE."

The Short and Only Direct Line to Chicago Is the popular Monon Route, which runs the finest trains, consisting of Pullman vestibuled dining, sleeping, parlor cars and coaches. The Chicago terminal is Dearborn Station, Polk Chicago terminal is Dearborn Station, Polk street, only two blocks from the Grand Pacific, Palmer House, Auditorium, Board of Trade, postoffice and custom-house. The Monon is the only Chicago line landing passengers in the heart of the city. Day Express, vestibuled limited, with dining car attached, leaves Indianapolis 11:35 a.m., arrive Chicago 5:20 p.m. Night Express, vestibuled limited, with magnificent Pullman sleepers and coaches, leaves Indianapolis 12:40 a.m., arrives Chicago 7:35 a.m. Indianapolis sleeper for Chicago can be taken at 8:30 p.m. Ticket office 26 South Illinois street, Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.

Don't hesitate between Glenn's Sulphur Soap and any ointment or lotion that may have been recommended to you for disease of the skin, sores, abrasions or complexional blemishes. There is nothing like the first-named article in such cases. Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

The Indiana Delmonico. It fits the name. Formerly June's restaurant; now conducted by McKinney & Morgan. Everything served in first-class style. Java coffee. Jersey cream, the best meats, choicest game, etc., at 25 and 27 North Illinois street, opposite the Bates House.

Direct Line to Chicago Is the Pennsylvania Line, landing passengers in the Union Passenger Station, corner Adams and Canal streets, where connection is made with outbound trains for all points in the West and North west. Elegant Pullman buffet parlor car on day trains and reclining-chair and sleeping car on Tourist tickets to the Northwest now on sale at Washington street, No. 46 Jackson Place and

## TERRIBLE ITCHING

Union Station, Indianapolis,

Used Everything Five Months. In Three Weeks Not a Scar or Pimple. Cured by Cuticura.

When my baby was three months old his cheeks and forehead began to break out with white pimples on red surface. In a few days itching commenced, which was terrible. After he would rub it matter would ooze from the points. In a short time it spread over the top of his head, then scabs soon formed on head and face. We used everything we could hear of for nearly five months. It grew worse all the time. I saw your advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies in the Chicago Weekly.

purchase Cuticura Remedies and commenced their ase. In three weeks' time there was not a sore or pimple, not even a scar, on head or face. He is nineteen month's old now, and has no signs of the disease. His scalp is healthy, and he has a beautiful head of hair. (See portrait berewith.)
MRS. OSCAR JAMES, Woodston, Kan.

My infant, eighteen months old, was afflicted with skin eruptions on his hips. Bad sores came on other parts. All remedies failed until I prooured Cuticura. Cured a year and no return of disease. MRS. A. M. WALKER, Carsonville, Ga.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite 8kin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and re-store the hair), have cured thousands of cases where the suffering was almost beyond endurance, bair lifeless, or all gone, distigurement terible. What other remedies have made such

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by Cuticura Soap. Absolutely pure. Aching Sides and Back
Hip, Kidney and Uterine pains and
weaknesses relieved in one minute
by the Cutiours Anti-Pain by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.
The first and only pain-killing plaster



fouch, Workmanship and Durability

## What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which developes ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "bumors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections. for very few persons are entirely free from it. How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine

for this disease. For all affections of the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only

by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

AMUSEMENTS.

TWO SHOWS EVERY DAY!

ONLY THEATER OPEN.

The Dramatic Sunbeam.

LITTLE GOLDIE TO-DAY, Wednesday and Saturday, Matiness and Evenings, ROCKYMOUNTAIN WAIF

> Thursday and Friday, Matinees and Evenings, "ZIZ."

Presented by a strong company, with special scenery, Prices-10, 20, 30c.

FAIRVIEW PARK

Mrs. W. Z. LOVE.

Or an Assistant. FRIDAY AFTERNOOM, August 28, 5 o'clock.

FREE EXHIBITION. Balloon Ascensions and Parachute Jumps.

Cars run at intervals of ten minutes during the afternoon and till 10:30 at night. Free Electric Fountain displays every night, Sundays excepted. Check-room for care of baskets and hand-baggage. Telephone No. 1601 in connection with all points in city.

POLITICAL. OTTO STECHHAN IS A CANDIDATE FOR O Councilman of the Second Ward, subject to the Nominating Convention to be held August 29, at the place appointed for that purpose.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED - CASH PAID FOR CONSUMERS' Gas Trust stock. D. H. WILES.

WANTED-CONSUMERS' GAS-TRUST STOCK NEWTON TODD, 24 12 East Washington st.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED CARPET LAYER, permanent position, State salary wanted. LAM-BERT & MURPHY, Bloomington, Ill. WANTED - A YOUNG MAN PIANIST wanted at once. Steady employment guaranteed. Apply at M. STEINERT & SONS CO., 73 East Wash-

WANTED-Al GIRL-HEAD-WAITER FOR first-class hotel; good wages. Address, stating experience and references, wages wanted. H. L. KRAMER, Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED-BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, WITH newspaper "write-up" experience, to take charge advertising department, and do special correspondence work. Call to-day, or write to H. L. KRAMER,

FINANCIAL.

LOANS-MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. F.

SIX PERCENT. ON CITY PROPERTY IN IN-

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW est market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

WELLS, DENTIST, IS AT HOME READY

CRAND EXCURSION TO CHICAGO AND CHarvey, Saturday, Aug. 29, via L. D. & W. R.'y. and C. & E. I. R.R., leaving Union Station, Indianapolis, 11 p. m. Fare, round trip, including fare to Harvey and Pullman, on Monday, Aug. 31, only \$3. Tickets good to return—leaving Chicago Monday, 11:25 p. m. To all lot buyers in Harvey, their tickets will be extended to Tuesday, Sept. 8. Harvey is the great new manufacturing town on the Illinois Central railroad, just two miles south of Chicago. Train will leave Illinois Central Depot (foot of Randolph street). at 9 a m., Monday, Aug. 31. After taking a look at this wonderful one-year-old city, and eating lunch with the Harvey Land Association, founders of the town, the special train will leave Harvey and stop one hour at famous Pullman, giving the party a chance to see the great car-shops and this beautiful city, arriving in Chicago at 2 p. m. Wanted—at once at Harvey, 1,000 dwelling-houses and 25 large hoarding-houses, to meet the present demand. Harvey is one year old, has 3,000 population, and enough manufacturing industries in actual operation to support 12.000 people. Lots at Harvey, \$175 and upward; one-fourth cash; balance six semi-annual payments. Nine large factories built and being built, all requiring their men to live at Harvey, preference given ing their men to live at Harvey, preference given those owning lots or their own home. If you want a job you can get it, build you a home and pay for it in easy payments. Harvey lots will double and treble in value in a few months. Has all city improvements. For further information and railroad tickets call on

NOTICE. THE BEGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE The Briggerar Annual Meritage The Stockholders of the Star Saving and Loan Association will be held Aug. 26, from 7 to 8:30 p. m., at 68 East Market st., at which time and place an election will be held to choose four directors; three to serve three years and one to serve for two years, in accordance with the by-laws of said association.

H. H. FAY, Secy.

agent of Harvey Land Association, CHARLES F. KNOWLTON, Agent, 96 East Market street, In-dianapolis, Ind.

RECRUITS WANTED. LOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY, ABLE. P bodied, unmarried men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years. Good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance. Apply at 82<sup>1</sup>2 East Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE, FOR SALE-NEWSPAPER AND JOB OFFICE. gain. Address Box 27, Oxford, Ohio.

FOR SALE - FARMS. ONE OF 200 ACRES choice land, well improved, twelve miles from city; \$40 per acre or less. Also seventy-five acres, mile east of city at \$200 per acre, no less. In each case half cash, or good city property, balance ten years or more at 6 per cent, in one case, 7 per cent, the other. Immediate possession given. T. A. GOODWIN, 84 College avenue.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE LATE

GEN. VON MOLTKE

The Journal has secured for EX-CLUSIVE publication IN INDIANA a series of articles by Lord Wolseley an the late Gen. Von Moltke. The latter was, perhaps, the most interesting military character of this generation, and he and Lord Wolseley were very intimate. These articles will abound in personal interest, and will be found in NO INDIANA NEWSPAPER ex-

cept the SUNDAY JOURNAL.

The first of the series will be printed